

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PARTABGARH STATE
RAJPUTANA
FOR THE

Official year 1997 (St.)

i. e.

the year ended 30th September 1941



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Partabgarh

10th August 1942.

To,

His Highness Shreeman Shree Maharawatji Saheb
Shree Sir Ramsinghji Bahadur,
K. C. S. I.

May it please Your Highness,

As directed by your Highness, I have the honour to submit respectfully the Annual Administration Report of the Partabgarh State for the official year 1997, (St.) *i. e.* the year ended 30th September, 1941.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Highness,

Your Highness' most obedient and humble servant,

Tribhuvandas J. Raja

Dewan, Partabgarh State,

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical Aspect.

1. The State of Partabgarh is situated in the south of Rajputana between 23°.22' and 24°.18' north latitude and 74°.29' and 75° east longitude. It is bounded on the North, North-west and to some extent on the West by Udaipur; on the West and South-west by Banswara; on the South by Ratlam and Piploda; on the East by Gwalior and detached portions of Jaora and Indore and North-east by Gwalior.

2. Almost one-third of the total area of the State is composed of low-lying country, covered thickly with forest, mostly uncultivated and studded with hills and very thinly populated by Bhils. The rest is the plain country rich in fertility but mostly depending on monsoon rains. There are no rivers of importance from the agricultural point of view. The main rivers flowing into the State territory are Jakham, Shiv, Aerao, Retam and Karmoi.

General.

3. The area of the State is 889 square miles. The population according to the Census of 1941 A. D. is 91,967 souls—consisting of 46,667 Males and 45,300 Females. Out of this total number 42,935 are Hindus, 5,022 Jains, 4,473 Musalmans, 46 Christians, 9 Parsis and the remaining 39,482 belong to primitive religions. There has been an increase of 20.2% over the previous census of 1931. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 5,82,000. The State pays a Cash Contribution of Rs. 27,500 to the British Government.

History of the Ruling House.

4. The Rulers of Partabgarh (or 'Kânthal' as it is aptly called) belong to the far-famed historic clan of Sisodia Rajputs and are descended from Khem Singh, second son of Rana Mokal and younger brother of Rana Kumbha, who was on the Throne of Mewar from 1433 to 1468 A. D.. Khem Singh's second son, Suraj Mal, possessed

himself of the Sadri and Dhariawad districts. In 1534 when Chittor was infested by Sultan Bahadur Shah of Gujrat, Maharawat Bagh Singh, the eldest son of Suraj Mal, headed the defence of Chittor and sacrificed his life for the safety of Udai Singh, the infant son of Rana Sanga. The present territory of Partabgarh was acquired by independent conquest. Maharawat Hari Singh got himself recognised as an independent Ruler of "Kânthal" by the Emperor Shahjahan and was granted the title of "Maharajadhiraj Maharawat". Maharawat Prithwi Singh, son of Pratabsingh (founder of the town of Partabgarh) and grand-son of Hari Singh was received with much courtesy at Delhi and was granted in 1708 the right to coin money, which became known throughout Central India and Malwa, as "Salim Shahi" rupees. The great popularity and reliability of this coinage, not only in Partabgarh but all over the adjoining districts, could be gauged from the fact that when several States in Malwa and Central India signed their respective Treaties and Engagements with the British Government in the early decades of the 19th century, they undertook to pay the agreed amount of Tribute to Government in "Salim Shahi" (i. e. Partabgarh) currency. The first connection of the state with the British Government took place in 1804 A. D. when a Treaty was entered into, which was dissolved by Lord Cornwallis a little later. In October 1818 a fresh Treaty was concluded, which is the basis of the present relationship between the Crown and the State.

Present Ruler.

5. His Highness Maharawat Shree Ram Singhji Bahadur K. C. S. I., the present Ruler, who was born on the 12th April 1908 and succeeded to the Gadi on the 18th January 1929, has completed 12 years of his rule during the year under report. Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib, the Heir-Apparent, who was born on the 17th of March 1940, has attained his third year. Two princesses were born during the year, one to Her Highness Shree Dumraonwala Maharani Sahiba and the second to Her Highness Shree Dhrangadhrawala Maharani Sahiba. His Highness and Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib enjoyed excellent health throughout the year.

6. The ruling family is connected by ties of relationship with the states of Bikaner, Dhrangadhra, Tehri

(Garhwal), Sailana, Sitamau, Chamba (Punjab) and Dumraon Raj in Bihar.

7. All the members of the Raj Family enjoyed excellent health during the year under report.

Movements of His Highness.

8. His Highness the Maharawatji Sahib Bahadur visited Ajmer, Indore and Bombay during the year.

Visit of Political Officers.

9. Mr. H. J. Todd, Political Agent in Mewar & Southern Rajputana States, accompanied by Mrs. Todd and Miss Todd, visited the Capital twice during the year in the months of January and August 1941. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lothian, K. C. I. E., C. S. I. Resident for Rajputana, accompanied by Lady Lothian, paid a brief visit to the State in the month of January 1941.

Distinguished Guests.

10. The following distinguished persons visited Partabgarh during the year :-

- (1) Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib Shri Sadul-Singhji Bahadur, c. v. o., Heir-Apparent, Bikaner.
- (2) His Highness, the Nawab Sahib Bahadur of Rampur.
- [3] His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Dewas Junior.
- [4] His Highness the Maharaja Raj Sahib of Dhrangadhra.
- [5] His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jhalawar.
- [6] Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib of Sailana.
- (7) Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib, Sitamau.
- [8] Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib, Shahpura.
- (9) Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Sahib, Jhalawar.
- [10] Lt-Colonel Rawal Bishansinghji Sahib of Bissau.

CHAPTER II.

Administration.

11. The administration of the State is being carried on under the general direction and control of the highest office styled " Mahakma Khas ", which is presided over by His Highness the Maharawatji Sahib Bahadur, who is assisted by the Dewan Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, M. A., L. L. B.. Mr. Raja continued to hold charge of the office of Dewan throughout the year.

12. All important matters involving determination of State policy and all cases relating to Jagirs—whether mutation, succession or adoption, are reported to His Highness by the Dewan with adequate remarks stating his opinion thereon. His Highness after considering the merits of the case passes such orders as he deems fit.

13. In all important matters His Highness takes special care to exert his personal influence to the satisfaction of all concerned.

14. In matters which are heard and decided by, the Dewan without reference to His Highness, the parties aggrieved have a right to submit a petition of Review to His Highness, which is disposed of after fully hearing the parties.

15. In miscellaneous matters, people have complete liberty of approach to His Highness, who, if necessary, advises the officers concerned, regarding the speedy disposal of matters pending before them.

16. It is the declared policy of His Highness not to interfere with the administration of justice by any action of an executive character.

Administration of Justice.

17. Particular care is taken by His Highness in this branch of administration with a view to insure that even-handed justice is meted out to all - big and small, rich or poor. Graded Courts of Law in the State are organised on the same lines as the British Indian Districts. Almost all the important British Indian Laws—substantive and procedural—have been adopted in the State. Those laws which are locally considered to be of minor importance, because

no reference is required to be made to them in the day-to-day administration, have not been adopted, but their spirit is followed. A list of all such laws will be found in Appendix 11.

18. Mr. Hem Chandra Sogani B. Sc., L.L.B. Advocate, Ajmer, continued to hold charge of the office of Chief Judge of the State High Court. It is a matter for satisfaction that under his superintendence all the Courts are functioning satisfactorily and speedy justice is being administered. There is still much to be done so far as the Thikana Courts are concerned. Adequate steps are under contemplation to remedy the deficiency of the Thikana Courts.

High Court.

19. 30 Civil appeals and revisional applications were brought before the High Court during the year as against 38 during the previous year. Out of this, 25 cases were disposed of during the year as against 32 in the previous year, leaving a balance of only 7 at the close of the year. None of the pending cases is more than 4 months old.

20. 20 Criminal appeals, applications and references involving 31 persons came up for hearing before the High Court during the year, out of which 17 cases involving 27 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 cases involving 4 persons, as against 8 cases in the previous year.

21. The number of criminal appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed by the High Court was 13 and of those in which they were either modified or reversed, was 4.

22. The number of civil appeals in which decisions of the lower courts were confirmed, was 20 and of those in which they were either reversed or modified, was 3.

23. Shah Manaklal B. A., L.L.B., continued to hold charge of the District and Sessions Court, locally called "Raj Sabha". He also works as Small Causes Court Judge.

Raj Sabha.

24. 16 Sessions cases involving 16 persons came up for trial before this Court during the year, as against 18 in the previous year. It is a matter for satisfaction to remark that all the cases were disposed of during the year. 9 persons were convicted and 7 were acquitted.

25. 11 Criminal appeals and revisional applications were instituted before this court, as against 12 in the past year. All the cases were disposed of during the year leaving no balance on hand. The number of cases in which the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed, was 8 and of those in which they were either reversed, modified, referred or further enquiry ordered, was 3.

26. One case of original jurisdiction was instituted during the year, which is pending. 26 Civil appeals came up for hearing during the year as against 37 in the last year, out of which 22 were decided as against 29 during the last year, leaving a balance of 4 as against 8 at the close of the last year. The number of cases in which decisions of the lower courts was confirmed, was 9 and of those in which they were either modified or reversed, was 13.

27. Income of the Rajsabha Court from fines, stamps and penalties during the year was Rs. 2,063/10/- as against Rs. 1,187/2/- in the past year.

Small Causes Court.

28. 640 suits of the nature of Small Causes, the limit of which is upto Rs. 200/-, including 168 pending from last year, were dealt with by the Small Causes Court Judge as against 735 during the last year, out of which 488 suits valued at Rs. 23,130/-, against 566, valuing Rs. 26,804/12/9, were decided during the year. The number of pending cases was 152 as against 169 at the close of the last year. All the pending cases, except 8, were filed during the year under report.

29. Income of the Small Causes Court from judicital stamps and penalties during the year, was Rs. 3,749/6/6 as against 3,860/13/3 in the last year.

District and 1st Class Magistrate and Civil Judge.

30. Babu Mohanlal Agarwal B. A., L L. B. continued to hold charge of the office of District and First Class Magistrate and Civil Judge.

31. 4 Criminal appeals were filed in the District Magistrate's Court against the decisions of the 2nd Class Magistrate and Thikana Courts and all of them were disposed of during the year. Two applications were rejected and decisions of lower courts were reversed in the remaining two cases.

District Magistrate's Court.

32. 264 cases (including 34 of the last year) involving 288 persons came up before the court, out of which 250 cases involving 299 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 14 cases only at the close of the year. It is gratifying to note that this figure of pending cases is the lowest reached after many years.

First Class
Magistrate's
Court.

33. There were 103 Civil cases pending at the commencement of the year and 105 cases were filed during the year, thus making a total of 208 cases. Out of this, 113 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 95 cases.

Civil Judge's
Court.

34. On the execution side 736 applications for execution of decrees valuing Rs. 58,896/8/8 were brought before the Civil Judge's Court during the year. Out of these, 541 applications of the value of Rs. 38,551/2/5 were disposed of and 195 worth Rs. 20,345 /6/3 were left pending at the close of the year as against 294 worth Rs. 34,768/- at the close of the previous year.

Execution of
decrees.

35. The following table shows the number of accused persons extradited to and from the Partabgarh State:—

Extradition.

Name of State to whom surrendered.	Name of State by whom surrendered.	Number of persons surrendered.
Mewar.	Partabgarh.	8
Indore.	"	12
Jaora.	"	2
Banswara.	"	2
Gwalior.	"	1
Partabgarh.	Jhabua.	1
"	Gwalior.	2
"	Mewar.	3
"	British India.	2

The above table will clearly show how sincerely the Partabgarh State is co-operating in extradition matters with the neighbouring States with a view to preventing crimes.

Second Class
Magistrate's
Court.

36. The Revenue Officer is invested with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate with regard to cases occurring in the districts. The total number of cases brought for trial before this court was 105 involving 259 persons. Of these, 63 cases involving 173 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 42 cases involving 86 persons, pending at the close of the year.

Thikana Courts.

37. Out of nine first class Thikanadars (Umraos) invested with 2nd class magisterial powers and certain civil powers to entertain simple money suits, two voluntarily resigned such powers, as they found themselves unable to provide for the competent machinery, which is required of them. Of the remaining seven, three more might resign these powers very soon. They are aware of the fact that the Darbar would not allow the enjoyment of these powers any longer without proper provision being made for the employment of qualified persons. The Darbar cherish the hope that the remaining four nobles, whose means are quite adequate, will do their utmost to so overhaul their judicial machinery so as to give full satisfaction both to the public and to the superintending authority of the State.

38. The total number of criminal cases brought for trial before all the Thikana Courts was 105, out of which 87 were disposed of, leaving 18 pending at the close of the year.

39. The total number of civil cases which came up for hearing before the Thikana Courts was 99, of which 60 were decided and 39 were left pending at the close of the year.

Panchayat Courts.

40. In order to foster and develop a spirit of public service in the rural population and to avoid un-necessary expenditure to them on petty litigation, 16 Panchayat Courts have been established under the "Kanthal Panchayat Act" No. I of 1939. One Panchayat Court at Avlesar was newly constituted during the year. These courts are invested with summary civil, criminal and miscellaneous jurisdictions. 435 civil and 272 criminal and miscellaneous cases were brought for decision before all the Panchayat Courts, out of which 629 were disposed of during the year.

41. To safeguard the interest of the Darbar in matters brought to his notice by the Courts or otherwise coming to his knowledge and to act as legal adviser to the State, a prominent member of the local bar was appointed Darbar Vakil during the year.

Darbar Vakil.

42. Babu Mohanlal Agrawal B. A., L. L. B., the Magistrate First Class, continued to hold charge of the Jail as Superintendent. The Daroga Jail, who is the immediate supervisor to look after the safe custody of the inmates, their diet, discipline etc., according to the Jail Manual, resides in the Jail Premises.

Jail.

43. At the commencement of the year there were 31 prisoners in the Jail, while 91 were admitted during the year under report, bringing the total to 122. Of these 82 were discharged during the year, leaving 40 at the close of the year.

Prisoners.

44. There were 14 undertrial prisoners at the beginning of the year and 120 were admitted during the year, making a total of 134. Out of these 132 were disposed of, leaving 2 at the close of the year.

Undertrial prisoners.

45. No civil prisoners were admitted during the year in the Jail.

Civil Prisoners.

46. The average daily number of convicts was 30 as against 39 in the past year and the average cost per convict per meal was Rs. 0-1-5½.

Daily Average.

47. There is no in-door industry in the Jail. The prisoners are usually sent out for extramural work in gardens, the State Printing Press and the agricultural farm attached to the Jail. This year some of the prisoners were engaged in the building of a new barrack at a cost of Rs. 2,000/- for the Jail Guards, which is very roomy and well ventilated. Although the prisoners are mostly Bhils, not very amenable to receive education, an attempt, very limited in its scope, is made this year to make some of them learn the Hindi alphabets through the instrumentality of some of the literate prisoners. A few slates and books of alphabets have been provided.

Prison Labour.

48. The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory during the year. Owing to serious illness 2 prisoners had to be removed to the Hospital-ward as in-patients. No prisoner died in the Jail during the year.

Health.

Expenditure.

49. The total expenditure on the maintenance of prisoners and Jail establishment was Rs. 4,783/- as against Rs. 5,229/- in the preceding year.

Stamps.

50. There are no licensed Stamp Vendors in the State on the commission system. Paid servants and Customs Nakadars perform the duties of stamp vending. The sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps brought in a revenue of Rs. 14,254/- as against Rs. 12,887/- in the past year.

Registration.

51. Registration of documents affecting immovable property situated in the town of Partabgarh and other matters concerning the residents of the town is done by the City Sub-Registrar, while the registration of the documents concerning property situated in and matters pertaining to the residents of the districts, is done by the Revenue Officer who enjoys the powers of a Sub-Registrar. The powers of Registrar are exercised by the Mahakma Khas.

52. Appendices XIII & XIV will show the number, variety and value of documents registered during the year.

Police.

Charge.

53. Purohit Jagdishlal continued to work as Superintendent of Police during the year. He is a trained officer with long experience and a fine physique.

Armed Police.

54. The strength of the Armed Police consists of 1 Inspector, 7 officers and 77 constables. They are all housed in lines specially built for the purpose. They are given training in the police lines by the Inspector and drill instructors. Watch and ward duties are taken from them. When any necessity arises, they are sent out in parties for patrol purposes as well as with the raiding parties for the arrest of Badmashes. They are specially meant to serve the purpose of efficient reserve police. The State has been supplied with 25 .303 and 25 .410 rifles, which are placed at the disposal of this Force. It is very necessary that the entire force should be armed with good and modern weapons.

55. A temporary strength of 8 Head Constables and 32 constables has been specially sanctioned for emergency purposes. The Inspector, Armed Police, is in charge of this force as well.

Temporary Police.

56. The permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force during the year under report was as under:-

Executive Police.

Superintendent Police.	...	1
Sub-Inspectors of Police.	...	4
Superintendent Police's office staff.		8
Court Inspectors.	...	2
Head Constables.	...	27
Constables.	...	169
Sowars.	...	20

There are 3 police stations, 7 police outposts and 4 chowkis located at various places within the Khalsa area.

57. There were 9 stations in the jagir area at the commencement of the year under report; but 2 stations have been abolished as 2 Jagirdars voluntarily surrendered their judicial and police powers granted to them by the Darbar. There were 7 police Stations working in the jagir villages at the close of the year. Some of the police are not giving satisfactory account of themselves. They will have to be replaced by trained and capable staff or as a last resort, Khalsa police arrangement shall have to be forced upon them in the general interest of the public.

Thikana Police.

58. Attached to the police force there is a Pipe Band consisting of 1 Pipe Major, 1 Havildar and 12 Pipers. Originally some of the bandmen were imported from Kherwara where the Band was disbanded in 1937.

Police Band.

59. The present system of village Chowkidars is working fairly well; but in many villages good and reliable chowkidars are difficult to get. The question of providing Chowkidars for groups of villages could not be solved as the Chowkidars are not willing to be in charge of more than one village. If paid Chowkidars are kept, they can not reside all the time in one village. They will be going round the circle of villages in their charge. Such an arrangement is not appreciated by the villagers as well.

Village Chowkidars

They desire to see the Chowkidars stationed in their village. The only solution seems to lie in providing some land for Chowkidars in every village, whether large or small.

Uniform.

60. Uniforms are supplied by the State to all the members of the force in rotation of two years. It is suggested by the Police Department that instead of uniforms being supplied by the State, a reasonable scale of uniform graded allowances may be fixed for all the police force. Such a change will have better results as the members of the Force will treat the articles as their own and preserve them well. Under the suggested arrangements, to preserve uniformity, uniforms are to be prepared by the department on account of each individual member and separate stock registers, accounts, etc. will be kept by them.

Total Strength and Cost.

61. The total cost of the department was Rs. 58,685/- as against Rs. 57,981/- during the previous year. The proportion of population (1941) to the Police Force was 269 to 1 and the incidence of area per head of the force was 2.6 sq. miles and the average cost per head of population comes to Rs. 0/10/1. In taking these averages, the strength of the police maintained by the Thikanas and their cost are not included.

Training.

62. One candidate was sent up for Police training to Sagaur (C. P.) last year. He passed the examination and has returned to the State. He has been taken up as Reserve Sub-Inspector of Police.

Discipline.

63. 4 men were degraded, 56 were dismissed, 82 were departmentally punished and one was judicially tried and convicted during the year. One Head Constable was promoted for his appreciable services and two were rewarded.

Details of Crimes.

64. 489 cognizable offences were registered during the year as against 498 in the previous year. Of these cases, property worth Rs. 17,126/- was stolen in 257 cases as against Rs. 14,686/- in the last year. The property valued at Rs. 4,868/14/8 or say, 28.4% of the stolen value concerning 90 cases was recovered.

65. 9 dacoities were committed during the year as against 5 in the last year. The property looted in these dacoities amounted to Rs. 1,417/5/- The property recovered

was negligible. An increase in the number of dacoities and very little success in recovering the property are matters which the Police Department need to rectify at an early date.

66. Detailed statement as to the investigation of crimes etc. will be found in appendices IV, V & VI.

67. One trained clerk is in charge of the Finger Print Work. 21 Finger slips of convicts and 7 Search slips were sent to the Finger Print Bureau, Ajmer.

Finger Print

CHAPTER III.

Administration of Land.

Charge.

68. Babu Shyamswarup was appointed Revenue and Settlement Officer in place of Maharaj Balwant Singh who was transferred to the Customs Department. Babu Shyamswarup having resigned in the month of April 1941, Lala Piarelal was appointed in his place in May 1941. He is now holding both charges.

Rainfall & Crops.

69. There was sufficient rainfall during the year 1939-40. All the crops during the year were in a flourishing condition but at the last moment, a very severe hailstorm visited the southern portion of the State and destroyed over-night a substantial part of the standing wheat, gram and opium crops. The damage in the Khalsa area alone was computed to be of the rental value of Rs. 8,679/6/6. If the entire damage, both in Khalsa and Jagir area were to be added up, it would reach the figure of some twenty thousand bighas of cultivation and the damage in maunds would amount to 45,000 maunds of crops. Owing to timely and sufficient rainfall, produce of cotton was good both in quantity and quality.

Condition of cattle and fodder.

70. There was plenty of fodder for the cattle during the year under report. No disease among the cattle was reported during the year.

Economic condition.

71. It was anticipated in the earlier part of the year that with the prospect of the cotton crop being excellent and the prices fairly remunerative and the Rabi Crop flourishing, the economic condition of the cultivating classes will see a marked improvement. But the havoc created overnight by the hailstorm changed the entire outlook in the area which heavily suffered.

Villages.

72. The number of completely surveyed villages during the year was the same as mentioned last year. Survey of some Jagir villages was taken in hand; but revenue records could not be completed. With the regular organisation of a survey and settlement department, speedy work as to these Jagir villages is expected next year. The total number of surveyed and un-surveyed Khalsa villages was 274.

73. The total area under cultivation in Khalsa surveyed villages was 1,49,282 bighas as against 1,46,177 in the last year. (The figures of the cultivated area in the Magra district and the Jagir villages are not included in the above figure.)

Area under Cultivation.

74. The area under the principal Kharif and Rabi crops in the Khalsa villages during the year as compared with the last year is given below:-

Principal crops.

Name of Crops.	Area under cultivation in bighas in the Samvat year.	
	1996 i. e. (1939-40. A. D.)	1997 i. e. (1940-41. A. D.)
Maize	10,155	9,737
Jowar	21,004	23,253
Cotton	10,787	13,873
Sugarcane	546	681
Til	3,121	3,549
Wheat	58,471	49,366
Gram	14,612	13,996
Soya	16,980	19,539
Opium	3,544	3,856
Linseed	7,213	7,268

The above comparative statement will show at a glance that wheat and gram cultivation had decreased during the year.

75. The total land revenue demand, exclusive of cesses, during the year, was Rs. 2,22,554 as against Rs. 2,21,716 in the last year. Out of this, the following sums were remitted during the year leaving a net demand of Rs. 2,08,458/- :-

Revenue demand & realisation.

20% remission on non-opium producing Adân (irrigated) area	...	Rs. 5,520
Remission granted to cultivators for damage due to hailstorm	...	Rs. 8,576
		14,096

Thus a total remission of 6.3% on the total demand was granted during the year.

76. The amount realised was Rs. 2,04,192 as against Rs. 2,13,604 during the past year. The percentage of arrears as compared with realisation was 2.04%. The result indicates that the revenue realisations were very satisfactory during the year.

Arrears.

77. Out of arrears aggregating Rs. 1,08,414 at the close of the last year, Rs. 8,090 were realised during the year. Added to this the unrecovered amount of Rs. 4,266 of current demand, the arrears stand at Rs. 1,04,590 at the close of the year under report.

Taccavi and Grants.

78. A sum of Rs. 2,159 was distributed among the cultivators by way of Taccavi and grants for the construction of wells as against Rs. 2,259 during the last year.

Irrigation.

79. There are no big irrigation works in the State. The State depends for its rains entirely on the monsoon. Wells and a few small tanks are the only source of irrigation in the State. There are very few perennial wells. Many wells dry up during the hot months of May and June. Cultivation of sugarcane and opium are the only incentive to the cultivators to keep their wells in good order. Sugarcane crop requires plenty of water all the year round and therefore its cultivation is restricted to a few good wells which have good stream flowing into them, while the increasingly reduced cultivation of opium during the past years had its adverse effects on their upkeep and new sinkings.

80. The figure of the 'Adân' (irrigated) area in the revenue papers stands to-day at 5,892 bighas; but a part of this area has fallen out of use as really 'Adân' or irrigated land.

81. The total number of Katcha and Pucca wells in the Khalsa villages is 1922, as against 1452 in the last settlement papers.

Opium.

82. 366 maunds and 11 seers of opium was delivered to Government for Ghazipur and Neemuch factories as against the contracted quantities of 505 maunds. As the opium crop was materially damaged by hailstorm in some villages, the revenue from opium dropped to Rs. 43,414 as against Rs. 53,095 during the past year.

83. In order to relax the rigour of execution of decrees against bonafide cultivators, the work is entrusted to the Revenue Department. Indebted cultivators are leniently dealt with ; but at times some criticism is levelled by the money-lending class against this policy of the state. Such a step or rather a forward move is considered essential for the general benefit of the State. 496 applications were brought before the revenue officer for the execution of decrees, out of which 218 were disposed of during the year.

Execution of decrees against cultivators.

84. The following table gives comparative figures of revenue cases instituted and decided under different heads:-

Revenue cases

Nature of cases.	Preceding year.		Present year.	
	Instituted.	Decided.	Instituted.	Decided.
Realisation of arrears.	220	84	1305	143
Revenue.	451	315	620	168

85. The preliminary report and programme about a revised survey and settlement operation has been drawn by Lala Piarelal and sanctioned by the Darbar. The survey operations have started and some progress has been made at the time of writing this report.

Revised Survey and settlement.

86. Five boundary cases with the neighbouring states were pending settlement at the commencement of the year. No case was decided during the year.

Boundary cases.

87. The State is associated with the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore. Various improved seeds were experimented in the State and such varieties as are found to be useful are being encouraged for extension by supplying fresh pure seed. The Director of the Institute visits the State annually and gives his valuable advice to the Agricultural Officer of the State. The Extension Officer of the Institute is annually invited during opium weighment season when cultivators collect here, in order to exhibit improved seeds and better methods of cultivation by means of specially selected Cinema films.

Agriculture.

88. The following varieties of crops have so far been successfully and usefully tried and their multiplication is steadily going on.

Wheat C. 591,

Wheat C. 499,

Groundnut — Akola 12.24

Sugarcane — Co.312 and Co. 213.

(These varieties have been recently tried in some places in place of S. 48 and Co. 290 which the cultivators are giving up.)

Jowar Indore 3

Cotton is an important crop of commerce. Different varieties were tried. Indore No. 1 i. e. American Cambodia and Malwi No. 1 and 9 were found to do better. An examination of the Cotton grown in Partabgarh by Rao Bahadur Tamhane, Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, shows that it contains about 70% Cambodian and 30% of the Malwi type. It has been reported to be satisfactory by the Director.

Revenue System
and
Land tenure.

89. The Ryotwari system is in vogue in almost all the surveyed Khalsa villages. Some 5 small surveyed villages, which were either deserted or very thinly populated owing to the devastation by wild cows, are given on lease or farm. All the un-surveyed villages in the Magra Zilla are leased out to Bhils for a period of 7 years. The Darbar's policy is to introduce Ryotwari system in these villages as soon as possible ; but the real difficulty in introducing the change of system is that in this Bhil area, the ' Gametis ' consider themselves to be the hereditary rightful claimants, either because they think their fore-fathers have inhabited the villages or because they have been enjoying the status from generation to generation.

90. The tenants in all the villages of the State enjoy substantial rights. They cannot be dispossessed so long as they regularly pay the revenue assessment. No enhancement is made during the term of the settlement. Their heirs are allowed to enjoy their holdings from generation to generation like other forms of property. The only restriction is that they can not mortgage or sell away their rights of cultivation without the sanction of the Darbar.

CHAPTER IV.

Customs, Excise and Forests.

CUSTOMS.

91. Maharaj Balwant Singh was appointed Superintendent of Customs and Excise on 15th October 1940 on the death of Bapu Bakhtawar Singh. He continued to hold the charge of this office throughout the year. Mr. Manilal J. Parekh continued to work as Assistant Superintendent during the year.

Charge.

92. The total revenue from Customs was estimated at Rs. 1,47,000/- in the Budget; but the actual receipts were Rs. 1,96,081/- as against Rs. 1,57,771/- during the preceding year. This figure is considered to be the highest ever reached during the last 25 years. The increase in the revenue was due to the bumper cotton crop with the added advantage of good demand, export of accumulated stock of Soya, "Til" and Poppy seed.

Revenue.

93. The following tables will show at a glance the total quantities and money value of exports and imports:-

Total Exports
and Imports.

E X P O R T S.

Name of Commodity.	Quantity in Railway maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Wheat & Gram	35,308	34,168	88,283	99,918
Jowar & Maize	21,920	292	36,990	730
Poppy Seed	5,623	13,974	38,658	1,11,694
Linseed	13,824	1,990	62,208	7,960
Sarso & Tilli	1,359	8,226	8,260	40,359
Soya & Ajman	45,026	62,358	1,50,555	2,10,458
Ginned Cotton	7,619	18,573	1,37,142	1,49,303
Un-ginned Cotton.	5,250	10,518	30,680	52,590
Miscellaneous	21,066	54,008	2,58,510	1,41,271
Timber, Fuel & Coal	1,98,112	2,03,043	2,09,714	2,46,428
Total	3,55,107	4,02,150	10,21,000	10,60,711

I M P O R T S.

Name of Commodity.	Quantity in railway maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Sugar	7,265	8,541	87,180	1,11,033
Salt	15,197	15,553	45,591	46,659
Tobacco	2,205	1,938	52,960	31,008
Silken cloth	26	35	16,088	21,758
Fine cloth	745	681	2,39,440	2,18,025
Cloth	1,483	1,263	57,808	50,520
Kerosene Oil	4,498	3,344	35,984	36,091
Miscellaneous	34,125	54,852	3,02,449	4,11,882
Total	65,494	86,207	8,37,000	9,26,976

Tariff.

94. The tariff as revised in the month of September 1940 substantially remained in force. Only minor adjustments, as were found necessary, had to be made. The export duty on important articles of commerce is adjusted to accord with the rise and fall in prices. So the merchants know before hand what duty they will be required to pay at a certain market price.

95. A large quantity of wheat was exported during the year and as severe damage was caused to the wheat crop of the year on account of hailstorm, a ban on the export of wheat was imposed on 8th August 1941.

Customs Cases.

96. The bordering villages are accustomed to smuggle out wheat and other foodgrains all the year round. Such cases are on the increase when the margin of difference in prices between the neighbouring territory and this State is greater. As a result of these conditions 315 new cases against Customs Laws were registered during the year, thus making a total of 364 cases, including old arrears. Out of these cases 283 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 81 cases. The amount of fines, inflicted in the disposal of these cases, was Rs. 1,578/15/-.

Customs Nakas.

97. No new Customs Post Nâkâ was established during the year. The same old number of 30 border Nâkâs and 4 interior Nâkâs worked during the year.

98. There is a "Mandi" called "Peeth" in Partabgarh for the merchants from adjoining territories, where every facility is offered to them to store their merchandise. At the request of the outside merchants some additional facilities accorded to them in storing their merchandise in their own places during the last year, were continued.

99. Though the Customs revenue has shown a good rise, which was largely due to the heavy export of accumulated as well as new stock, still there is much left to be desired in the matter of prevention of smuggling.

General Remarks.

100. The Superintendent of Customs remained in charge of this department also.

Charge.

101. The contract for the manufacture and sale of country liquor was given to Seth Rustomji Fardoonji in the year 1932 for a period of 11 years, which will expire on 30th September 1943. The Madras system could not, so far, be introduced in the State owing to the want of a good number of Kalals who could be expected to compete in auction bids of liquor shops.

Country Liquor.

102. The Godown and the Receivers Set at the Abkari Depot are kept under the lock and key of the State Inspector and the liquor is issued under permits issued by him. The contractor sends the liquor in country carts and during rainy season on camels, to the villages where paid servants of the contractor run the shops. No new shop was opened nor any old one was closed during the year. The same old number of 33 in the Khalsa area and 24 shops in Jagir villages worked throughout the year. One uniform selling rate of six annas a bottle for 60° U.P. liquor prevails throughout the State. Out of the sale proceeds of Rs. 2/4/- a gallon, the contractor pays Rs. 1/6/- to the State as duty and he keeps the remaining fourteen annas as the price of liquor, transport charges and selling commission. The duty derived during the year amounted to Rs. 41,002/- as against Rs. 40,401/- during the past year.

103. The excise policy of the Darbar is to derive the maximum of revenue with the minimum of consumption of excise drugs. In accordance with this policy, selling price of liquor has not been reduced in spite of the

repeated demands by the Bhils. But the selling prices in neighbouring States of Banswara and Mewar being lower than those prevailing in Partabgarh, are a strong incentive to the Bhils to smuggle illicit liquor into this State. The quantity of liquor issued from the Godown is given below:-

Description.	Previous year.	present year.
15° U. P. gallons ...	229	202
25° U. P. gallons ...	2,056*	1,968
60° U. P. gallons ...	24,633*	25,310
Total	26,922	27,481

104. 44 cases of illicit distillation and smuggling as against 10 in the past year were reported during the year, out of which 39 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5 only.

Opium and Hemp Drugs.

105. The contract for the selling of these drugs has been leased out to a local Thekadar for three years on an annual payment of Rs. 1,801/- which will expire on 30th September 1942. Under the terms of the agreement, the opium is supplied from the State Godown at Rs. 20/- a seer and retail selling price is fixed at Rs. 22/13/9 a seer. The quantity issued to the contractor during the year was 3 maunds, 6 seers and 12 chhataks as against 3 maunds, 4 seers and 6 chhataks in the past year.

106. Ganja is not grown in the State. We usually get our supplies from Shivpuri in Gwalior; but as they ran short of stocks, we had to indent our supplies from Sanawad in Indore.

107. An attempt is being made to grow Ganja here and to get an expert from outside to cure it. In the latter part of the year some difficulties were experienced in the supply. The consumption of this drug was 3 maunds, 38 seers and 14 chhataks almost equal to that in the last year.

108. The consumption of Charas is quite negligible. Only 1 seer and 5 chhataks was consumed during the year as against 2 seers and 14 chhataks in the past year.

109. The following statement shows the total excise revenue during the year under various heads :-

* The figures 2,060 and 26,633 were misprints in the last year's report.

	Past year. Rs.	Present year. Rs.
Abkari	40,401	41,002
Theka for Ganja, Opium and Charas, including duty thereon.	... 1,934	2,112
Profit on retail sale of opium.	... 1,738	2,535
Fines.	... 551	2,050
Total.	44,624	47,699

110. 4 cases against opium law and illicit ganja cultivation were reported during the year and all were disposed of.

111. There is no restriction on the cultivation of Bhang and its consumption is not controlled.

Forest.

112. Dhabhai Motiji continued to hold charge of the office of Superintendent of Forests during the year under report.

113. The Forest Department is not organised on proper lines because of the difficulties of providing the Bhils with alternative means of earning their livelihood. They grow only one (Kharif) Crop like Maize and the outturn is good only when the rainfall is timely and sufficient. It is only a small area that can grow wheat and gram. Their holdings are also very small. All round the year they have therefore to depend upon minor as well as major forest produce. During the rainy season, when no timber markets are held, they bring their timber to the Capital town on their heads. Besides this, the Bhils are very sparsely scattered all over the hilly area and they desire the forest to lie next-door to work.

114. 26 forest offences and 76 offences against Shikar Rules were registered. 256 persons were convicted in these offences, and a total fine of Rs. 816/12/- was imposed and 17 persons were discharged.

115. The total revenue from tax on grazing, minor forest produce, fuel, timber and preparation of Catechu amounted to Rs. 13,428/- as against Rs. 14,752/- during the last year.

116. No important changes were made either in the Forest Rules or forest tariff in the year under report.

CHAPTER V.

Finance and Accounts.

Charge.

117. Shah Amritlal, who was appointed State Accountant in the year 1930, continued to work as Head of Accounts Department during the year, in addition to his duties as Superintendent of the State Printing Press.

General Budget.

118. Budget proposals are annually called from the heads of the departments. They draft out their proposals on the basis of past three years' averages, giving reasons for variations, if any. When all the proposals are received, budget estimates are prepared by the Dewan after discussion with the heads of the departments. The draft budget so prepared is then placed before His Highness the Maharawatji Sahib Bahadur and when finally approved, it is published.

119. The State Accountant is responsible to see that no cheques are issued beyond the sums allotted under various main and sub-heads of expenditure. In order to maintain an effective check on the appropriation of an allotment from one sub-head to another, a detailed register called "Khatauni Budget" is kept and as a further check, figures of past expenditure and savings under various sub-heads are to be furnished with monthly bills before they can be passed.

120. Under principal budget heads of income and expenditure a monthly progressive statement is prepared by the Accounts Department and is countersigned by the Treasury Officer. Such monthly statements are submitted by the Dewan to His Highness the Maharawatji Sahib Bahadur for his information.

121. Statement of daily receipts and disbursements with the closing balance and detailed statement of balance in the State Treasury are daily received by the Dewan.

Treasury.

122. Munshi Fatehlal continued to be in charge of the State Treasury. The Treasury is kept under a double lock system—one key remaining with the Dewan. The State maintains current deposit accounts with the National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, the Devkaran Nanji Banking co., Ltd, Bombay and the Imperial Bank of India, Indore.

123. The total income during the year was estimated at Rs. 5,53,000/- ; but the actual receipts under ordinary heads of the budget amounted to Rs. 5,98,880/- as against Rs. 5,65,471/- during the last year. The ordinary expenditure during the year was estimated at Rs. 5,37,960/- while the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,77,323/- as against Rs. 5,91,718/- during the last year (inclusive of expenditure on rejoicings of Shree Maharaj Kumar Saheb's birth). The increase in the income during the year was mainly due to Customs revenue which attained the highest level ever reached during the last 25 years. Appendices XV and XVI show the estimated and actual ordinary and extra-ordinary income and expenditure under the main budget heads during the year under report as compared with the last year.

CHAPTER VI.

Departments of Public Utility.

Municipality.

Municipal
Council.

124. The Partabgarh Municipality is constituted under the Partabgarh Municipal Act No. I of 1938. The main features of the constitution are that out of a Council of 23 members, 15 are elected members. The financial control of the Municipality is almost entirely in the hands of the Council. Provision has also been made for tapping certain sources of revenues, but the members are averse to impose any new taxation and more so because they feel that they would loose the support of their electorate if they proposed any additional imposts.

125. The life of the present Council expired on the last day of the year under report. New election of members of the Municipal Council was held on 25th September 1941. Out of 15 elected seats, only 2 were contested. With regard to the rest, there was no contest. It may be noted that a spirit of co-operation and good-will was witnessed amongst the elected as well as nominated members of the old council. It is hoped that the same spirit will prevail among the new members.

Council Meetings.

126. The council held only four meetings during the year as there was not much business to be transacted. In all 15 matters came up before it for consideration.

127. The council unanimously passed a resolution to present an address of welcome to Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Saheb Sadulsinghji, the Heir-Apparent of Bikaner and to give him a Garden Party in honour of his visit to the Capital town on the auspicious birth of Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Saheb.

Working
Committee's
Meetings.

128. The Working Committee of the Municipality held 14 meetings during the year as against 19 in the last year. The committee disposed of 128 cases and miscellaneous municipal affairs within their competence during the year as against 169 during the previous year.

129. The following important works to the value of Rs. 3,004/- were completed during the year:-

1. Pavement of Dhai-Darwaza lane.

2. New construction of a portion of Salampura road.
3. Construction of a new gate to provide for one-way-traffic for a portion of the public thoroughfare which is rather narrow. Now the apprehension of accidents on this part of road is removed. Half of the cost of this construction was borne by the Darbar.

130. The municipality gave the following grants-in-aid to Educational and Medical Institutions during the year.

Municipal contributions.

(a) Education	Rs. 185/-
(b) Harijan School	Rs. 75/-
(c) Ayurvedic dispensary	Rs. 185/-
(d) Medicines for rural-population.	Rs. 75/-
	<hr/>
	Rs. 520/-

131. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 22,442/- as against Rs. 15,865/- in the past year. It is a matter of satisfaction to remark that in spite of heavy expenditure, the balance at the close of the year was almost the same as last year.

Expenditure.

132. Mr. Chandmal Bhachawat B. A., LL. B., continued to work as Municipal Secretary during the year.

Municipal Secretary.

133. Appendix XVII shows the annual receipts and expenditure as well as the financial position of the municipality.

Public Works Department.

134. The services of Mr. Natwarlal Jha were dispensed with from 1st August 1941 and his assistant was temporarily placed in charge of the department who continued to hold charge during the remaining part of the year.

135. In addition to general repairs to State buildings and roads, quarters for Jail Guards in the Jail premises, a new gate and a portion of diversion road (half contribution) and a small addition to the Palace buildings for the residence of Maharaj Kumar Saheb were constructed during the year.

136. The total amount spent by the department on original works, repairs and maintenance of roads etc., was Rs. 48,480/- as against Rs. 39,356/- (which includes pay of establishment as well) during the last year.

137. The details of major expenditure on the Public Works Department are given below:—

1. Repairs and maintenance of roads. ....	....	Rs. 6,834
2. Annual repairs to State buildings. ....	....	„ 3,834
3. Palace and connected repairs. ....	....	„ 6,343
4. Repairs to Customs and Police Posts & Revenue “ Deras ” ....	....	„ 816
5. Repairs to servants quarters ....	....	„ 1,486
6. Science Room. ....	....	„ 696
7. Electric wiring. ....	....	„ 2,653
8. Repairs in Killa (Fort )	....	„ 1,498
9. Purchase of a house for Zenani Havalat ...	...	„ 325
10. Deogarh Palace. ...	...	„ 582
11. New addition to Palace.	...	„ 14,769
12. New gate and new road.	...	„ 3,728
13. Quarters for Jail Guards.	...	„ 2,005
		<hr/>
		Rs. 45,569

Medical Department.

138. Dr. Jivanlal P. Parekh L. M & S. continued to hold charge of the Medical Department as Chief Medical Officer of the State during the year.

139. There are two Allopathic Hospitals in the Capital town— one Shree Raghunath Hospital and other Shree Bhuvneshwari Devi Zenana Hospital run and maintained by the State, where free treatment is offered to the public and poor in-patients are fed by the State.

140. Dr. Miss Modak L. C. P & S. of Bombay continued to be in charge of the Zenana Hospital. With the growing popularity of the Doctor-in-charge, great need is felt about the extension of wards. It is also felt that the Doctor, Nurses and other servants' quarters should be located within the compound. Philanthropic and rich people of the State are requested to contribute their mite towards this humanitarian task. A ground plan for the extension has been called for.

141. Remodelling and extension of Shree Raghunath Hospital could not be taken in hand this year. As the space available near the present hospital site is very limited, it is very difficult to reshape it so as to fulfil all the necessary modern requirements.

142. There is one Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya (dispensary) under an old experienced Vaidya and a dispensary at Deogarh maintained by the State.

143. One travelling Doctor and a Junior Vaidya are regularly touring in the districts and some prepared medicines are provided to the Village School Masters for distribution to the villagers and some quinine is kept at the Thanas for the use of the State employees.

144. Dr. Gopinath L. C. P & S. (Calcutta) continued to work as Palace Physician during the year.

145. Hakim Sayed Hussain is running a Unani dispensary of his own where medical advice is given gratis and poor patients are given free medicines. An honorarium of Rs. 30/- a month is given to the Hakimji by the Darbar.

146. Seth Poonamchand Ghasilal Jaweri runs a charitable dispensary at Partabgarh under a competent and qualified doctor. The dispensary situated as it is, in the heart of the town, attracts a large number of patients. It must be said to the credit of the Seth that the supply of medicines is copious and staff is also well maintained.

147. The number of primary vaccinations during the year under report was 1,061 as against 1,114 in the last year and the percentage of success was about 95.

148. 125 cases were admitted to the Zenana Hospital during the year as against 72 in the last year. Of these

Ayurvedic
Aushdhalaya &
Deogarh Dispensary

Travelling
dispensary.

Palace
Physician.

Unani
Treatment.

Private
dispensary.

Vaccination.

Labour cases.

124 were normal delivery cases and one abnormal.

149. Appendix XVIII gives details of the patients treated at each of the State hospitals and dispensaries during the year.

Educational Department.

Charge.

150. Mr. W. G. Kale, B. A., continued to be Educational Officer of the State since his appointment in the year 1923.

Village Schools Inspector.

151. There is a Village Schools Inspector who makes periodical tours of inspection of the Schools in Khalsa and Jagir villages and calls for monthly returns about attendance in these schools.

Schools.

152. The total number of schools in the State is as follows :-

Pinhey Nobles' High School, Partabgarh.	1
Raj Primary School, Partabgarh.	1
Shree Raghunath Sanatan Dharma Sanskrit Pathshala, Partabgarh.	1
Shreeman Yuvraj Shree Mansinghji Kanya Pathshala, Partabgarh.	1
Village Schools (including that in Deogarh).	21
Schools in Jagir Villages.	12
Local Pathshalas including Bohra School run privately in Partabgarh.	11
Harijan School-Aided.	1
 Total.	 49

Students on Roll.

153. The total number of pupils on the rolls in all the schools (State, Jagir and private) during the year was 2,498 as against 2,487 in the previous year and the daily average attendance was 1209 as against 1002.

Jagir Schools.

154. In pursuance of the policy of the Darbar, attempts are being made to induce Jagirdars of the State, who can be said to have fair income, to open Schools in their villages where there is likelihood of attracting a fair number of students. 12 such schools are run by the Jagirdars.

Pinhey Nobles' High School, Partabgarh.

155. The Pinhey Nobles' High School, Partabgarh, was granted recognition by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education for Rajputana, Central India and

Gwalior, Ajmer, in the year 1931. Later on, provisional recognition in Science as an additional Optional Subject was granted for the years 1941 and 1942. Permanent recognition in Science is now received. The Science Classes are fully equipped.

156 Physiology and Hygiene are newly introduced by the Ajmer Board and due equipment for the same is also purchased.

157. In addition to the General Library, there is another Library for boys studying in the lower classes where selected books and periodicals are kept for every Class.

158. The Reading Room provides a few selected News Papers, both English and Hindi.

Library.

159. Of the 21 students, including a Compartmental Candidate, sent at State expense, for the High School Examination, 10 passed. Out of these 6 secured Second Class.

High School Examination.

160. A Scheme for the training of all the graduate teachers serving in the High School was sanctioned by the Darbar during the year. According to this Scheme, one teacher was sent to the Teachers Training College, Ajmer.

Training of Teachers.

161. The Raj School is a Primary School in the town with classes upto Class IV.

Raj School.

162. Shree Raghunath Sanatan Dharma Sanskrit Pathshala teaches Sanskrit Prose, Poetry, Vyakaran (Grammar) and Astrology. Six students appeared for the various Examinations, including that of Acharya, of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares. Out of these 4 came out successful. One student appeared in the Ayurved Vidhyapith, Lahore, and passed.

Shree Raghunath Sanatan Dharma Sanskrit Pathshala.

163. Shreeman Yuvraj Shree Mansinghji Kanya Pathshala is supervised and managed by Shreemati Chhota Maji Sahiba who takes a keen interest in the education of girls and in the advancement of women in general. Needle-work and singing are also taught in this School.

Shreeman Yuvraj Shree Mansinghji Kanya Pathshala.

164. The Rajput Boarding House for boys is attached to the Pinhey Nobles' High School. The Darbar are now pleased to entrust the management of this Boarding House

Rajput Boarding House for Boys.

to a Committee of Umraos, Thakurs and Jagirdars of the State. A certain number of Rajput boys are kept entirely free in the Boarding House.

Rajput Girls' Boarding House.

165. The opening ceremony of the Rajput Girls' Boarding House was performed by His Highness the Maharawatji Saheb Bahadur on 18th October 1940. One Lady Superintendent has been placed in charge of it. The Darbar have sanctioned an annual sum of Rs. 600/- for the general management of the Boarding House. It is attached to Shree Yuvraj Mansinghji Kanya Pathshala and works directly under the personal supervision of Shreemati Chhota Maji Sahiba.

Free Education.

166. Education, both primary and secondary, is entirely free in the State. Even the Examination Fees for the boys appearing at the High School Examination are paid by the State.

Games.

167. Play-Grounds for Hockey, Cricket and Volley-Ball are provided in the High School Compound. Due to increase in the number of pupils an additional Play-ground is under construction. Inter-Group Trophy Tournaments were held in the High School and the Pratap-Group won the Trophy.

Boy Scouts.

168. The Boy Scouts Association continues to work informally under a teacher trained in scouting.

Weaving.

169. As a Vocational Course, Hand-Spinning and Weaving are being taught to the school boys by a trained Weaving Master.

Scholarships.

170. Scholarships for Higher Education to the students passing from the Pinhey Nobles' High School are granted. There are five such Scholarships.

Two scholarships for Higher Sanskrit studies continued to be given in the Jyotish (astrology) and Karma Kand (Hindu Ceremonials) branches.

One scholarship is being given to a girl student receiving education in Indore.

Two special scholarships are reserved for Rajput boys to be selected by the Kshatriya Mahasabha.

Some 12 scholarships of the value of Rs. 3 and 2 a

month are given to poorer boys and to boys of the Depressed Classes in the Schools.

A sum of Rs. 500/- was allotted to provide scholarships for poor boys learning in the Sanskrit Pathshala.

171. The Students' Helping Association of the Pinhey Nobles' High School undertakes various useful activities such as supplying of books and stationery to poor boys, managing the Reading Room, and assisting the holding of Debates, lectures etc.

Out-door Activities.

172. The Provident Fund Scheme started in 1934 is giving good impetus to the teaching staff. The Darbar's annual contribution to the Scheme amounted to Rs. 623/- during the year which is not included in the figure of total expenditure on Education given below.

Provident Fund.

173. The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 27,056/- during the year as against Rs. 26,072/- in the past year. The average cost of Education per head of population works at Rs. -/4/8 and per head of student works at Rs. 17/14/2 per annum.

Expenditure.

174. V. A. S. Stow Esquire, M. A., I. E. S., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, visited the Pinhey Nobles' High School with Mrs. Stow and was pleased with its working. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lothian K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S., Resident for Rajputana and Lady Lothian graced the Prize Distribution in the High School and the latter gave away the Prizes. They were very happy at the show arranged on the occasion of their visit and the Resident remarked that he "saw further evidence of good work the School is doing."

Important Visitors.

175. Appendix XX will show the number of students on the rolls and average attendance in all the schools.

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CHAPTER VII.

Miscellaneous.

Court of Wards.

Charge.

176. Babu Shyamswaroop was in charge of the office of Superintendent, Court of Wards, upto 15th April 1941, the date of his resigning. He was succeeded by Lala Piarelal who is discharging these functions.

Wards.

177. Three more Jagirs were taken under the management of the Court of Wards, thus making a total of 16 at the close of the year. Of the 3 new wards one is minor, the second is insane and the third is heavily indebted.

Income & Expenditure.

178. The income of all the wards during the year was Rs. 18,603/- as against Rs. 16,610/- during the past year. The increase is due to the addition of 3 more wards. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 13,446/- as against Rs. 12,883/- in the last year. The total balance to the credit of the wards was Rs. 9,096/- at the close of the year as against Rs. 7,016/- during the last year.

General condition of wards.

179. Sons of 3 Jagirdars are receiving their proper education and are progressing satisfactorily. General health of all the wards was good excepting 3 - two of whom are suffering from mental disease and one from impurity of blood. Economic condition of all of them is satisfactorily improving, barring one who is beyond all hope of recovery. The indebtedness of all the Thikanas amounted to Rs. 49,103/- including the amount raised during the management, out of which a sum of Rs. 18,995/- has been paid off, leaving a debt balance of Rs. 22,663/- at the close of the year under report as against Rs. 14,886/- in the last year. The increase in the figure, in spite of payment of Rs. 3,708/- during the year, is due to the fact that a heavily indebted Jagirdar was newly brought under the management.

Supervision charge.

180. The State commission recovered on realisation at the rate of 5% amounted to Rs. 920/- during the year as against Rs. 950/- in the past year.

181. The following statement contains a brief account of each ward remaining with the Superintendent of Court of Wards at the close of the year:-

No.	Name of Thikana or Jagir.	Name of ward.	Age.	Why management taken.	Date of taking charge.	Income as per demand list (Jamabandi).		Debt.	
						At the time of taking charge. Rs.	In 1940-41. Rs.	At the time of taking charge. Rs.	In 1940-41. Rs.
1.	Ambirama.	Shambhu-Singh.	41	Insanity.	13/12/30	3690	4948	2699	...
2.	Devad.	Bharatsingh.	15	Minority.	20/1/35	4184	4505	8731	3548
3.		Amritrao.	55	Indebtedness.	19/10/36	1592	1571	2600	262
4.	Hadiji-ka-piplia.	Mashiruddin.	33	„	23/6/33	1850	1725	10,572	2425
5.	Semli.	Motibai.	61	Widowhood	6/2/29	1085	1428	...	...
6.	Ghodawad.	Gordhandan.	28.	Minority & Indebtedness.	29/10/30	571	862	3387	1043
7.		Devisingh	30	Minority & bad conduct.	22/7/25	350	320	...	...
8.		Gordhandas.	16	Minority.	14/6/34	382	415	1975	1850
9.	Chiklad.	Dungarsingh	20	„	27/3/34	167	323	...	...
10.		Ambadas.	31	Indebtedness.	8/2/36	175	266	1500	1375
11.	Mota-Mayanga.	Phulkunwar.	30	Widowhood	29/6/38	168	221	243	243
12.	Mokhampura.	Shambhu-singh.	9	Minority.	4/12/39	750	752	1700	1229
13.		Chandmal.	19	„	31/3/37	...	20	291	...
14.	Badodia.	Bhomsingh.	33	Insanity.	19/1/41	1105	1105	543	543
15.	Kangarh.	Chandra-Bijay Singh.	6	Minority.	21/12/41	1927	1927	2750	2750
16.	Pandawa.	Shambhu-Singh.	23	Indebtedness.	9/8/40	671	671	12,112	12,112

Walter-Krit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha.

182. As its name suggests, the Sabha is meant to introduce social reforms for the welfare of the Rajput community and some other minor communities which have placed themselves under the control of the Sabha with a view to economise expenses on marriage and death ceremonies. No activity of the Sabha was marked during the year except the routine business.

183. The number of cases registered and disposed of during the year is given in the following statement :—

M a r r i a g e s .

Description of castes.	Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Remained pending at the close of the year.
Rajputs and Charans.	21	48	69	58	11
Other Castes.	16	42	58	42	16

D e a t h s .

Description of castes.	Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Remained pending at the close of the year.
Rajputs and Charans.	6	7	13	8	5
Other Castes.	7	22	29	29	....

Printing Press and Stationery.

Press.

184. The State Accountant continued to be in charge of the Printing Press. No separate Press Manager was engaged during the year. The Press Staff, though an old one, is working quite satisfactorily. For the printing of the Annual Report new types were indented for during the year.

Stationery.

185. The supply of stationery was adequate; but the quality had deteriorated for want of good and sufficient supply. The local paper-making industry could not be revived for want of skilled paper-makers. The paper- the old families

can manufacture - does not meet with the departmental requirements. However, attempts are being made to encourage local people.

186. The expenditure on this department during the year was Rs.2,139/- as against Rs.1,771/- in the preceding year. The income amounted to Rs.787/- as compared with Rs. 888/- during the last year. The drop in the income is due to the fact that the press is busily engaged with the printing of the departmental work which is increasing from day to day. Thus very little time is available for undertaking private work.

Income and
Expenditure.

The State Gazette.

187. One Superintendent is in charge of the printing and publishing of the State Gazette which is normally issued on the 5th of every month. A copy of this publication is sent to the Political Agent and several States who observe reciprocity with Partabgarh.

Nigran-Karkhanajat.

188. The following house-hold departments were under Dhabhai Motiji during the year:-

(1) Stables, (2) Guests, (3) Farrash-khana, (4) Festivals, (5) Charity and (6) Chobdar-Chaprasis.

189. There were 57 horses in the Stable at the commencement of the year. 14 were purchased during the year. Touring Officers and other first class officers are all supplied Tongas and horses from the stable instead of any conveyance allowance. The total expenses on the stables was Rs. 20,451/- as against Rs. 20,509/- during the last year.

Stables.

190. To insure against famine and lean years, two haystacks of five lacs of "poolas" each are annually being laid under the direct supervision of this branch. More grass could easily be collected ; but it is very doubtful whether, looking to the transport difficulties and the distance to the Railway Station, such a proposition could be a profitable undertaking.

191. Owing to the visits of important guests during the year, the expenses have gone up to Rs. 21,550/- during the year from Rs. 13,713/- in the previous year.

Guests.

Farrash-Khana.

192. Certain repairs to the Farrashkhana godown were carried out and a further instalment of tents was sent for repairs to Bhavnagar during the year. It is gratifying to note that all the Tents have now been completely renewed.

Silekhana.

193. The State Armoury is under the supervision of Kamdar Khasgi. A Daroga and a Mistri look after the cleanliness and repairs of all arms and maintain an upto-date stock list.

Motor Cars.

194. Owing to the rough and hilly nature of the country, wear and tear of Motor Cars and petrol consumption entail heavy expenditure. In spite of all efforts to stop the increase in expenditure, the results have not been satisfactory owing specially to the facts that the prices of accessories have gone up and are still going high and most of the cars are old models. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 23,296/- as against Rs. 35,447/- in the past year.

Gardens.

195. Jhala Partapsingh was appointed Superintendent of Gardens. Greater portion of the big plot behind the palace was levelled and mango tree plantation was extended. The supply of water to the extended palace garden was quite adequate during the year.

Census.

196. The Census department in the State, which was opened on 5th February 1940, worked upto November 1941. It was under Munshi Fatehlal Khasgiwala for the third time. By dint of his tact and previous experience, he was able to secure ready co-operation from the public in punctually working according to the programme of Census Superintendent, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. In all essentials, the census operations followed the system as adopted in British India. Unlike the past Censuses, preliminary enumeration on this occasion was done away with and all enumeration was done in the last week of February, with reference to single date- 1st March 1941.

197. The census was based on the principle of House Dwelling population recorded at the usual place of residence.

The number of occupied houses from the structural point of view in the town and in the district, were registered at 2,064 and 20,494 respectively.

198. The tabulation work was carried out at Partabgarh under the supervision of the local Census Superintendent. The Imperial, Provincial and subsidiary tables as required by the Superintendent Census Operations in Rajputana, were tabulated and despatched punctually from time to time to his entire satisfaction. In addition to this, certain tables of local interest were also prepared. As suggested by the Census Superintendent, Rajputana, a village directory was compiled on the basis of the data collected with the house register.

199. The total expenditure on the census operation amounted to Rs. 3,382/- as against Rs. 3,488/- in the census of 1931.

200. The *de jure* population of the State, as recorded at the final census, was 91,967 souls; the floating population was negligible. The increase over the past census was 15,428 or 20.2%. Since 1891 this is the largest increase in population recorded in the State. Out of this 46,667 are males and 45,300 females. Of these 42,935 are Hindus, 4,473 Muslims, 5,022 Jains, 39,482 primitive tribes, 46 Christians, and 9 Parsis.

201. For purposes of the present census, those persons were classed as literates who could read and write a letter in any language. Out of the total population of 91,967, such literates number 6,341—5,493 males and 848 females—which works out at 689.47 per 10,000 of population. Literacy has shown an increase of 40.8 P. C. as compared with the last decade. This increase is distributed community-wise as under:—

Hindu	24	%
Muslim	5.4	%
Jains	10.3	%
Bhils	0.8	%

A comparison with the census to census decade since 1901 shows that literacy has increased from 870 to 1,177.06 per 10,000 population.

Motor Services.

202. Regular through Motor Service Buses continued to run on almost all the important roads - Katcha and Pucca - in the State connecting important towns in neighbouring jurisdictions. It is feared that they might receive a setback owing to the exorbitant prices and unavailability of necessary accessories. The total income from the registration and license fees amounted to Rs. 6,236/8/- as against Rs. 7,141/- in the previous year.

Partabgarh-Dhamnod Road.

203. The construction of bridges, culverts and 'Rapats' on this road to a length of about 8 miles, numbering 19 has been completed. Before they can be used for general traffic, earth work is required to be done which will be carried out next year. As soon as the next instalment of contribution from the Central Road Fund is received, the work will be carried on beyond 8 miles. Gradually the metalling of the first portion of the road will also be taken in hand.

Ginning Factory.

204. The Ginning Factory owned by Messrs. Phiroze-shaw Fardoonji, worked quite satisfactorily during the year. The margin of difference in the price of unginned cotton prevailing in the factory compound and the neighbouring territories has been so reasonable that most of the produce was brought to the factory. Cotton produced in remote areas only was taken to outside markets. This year being a bumper year for cotton, 2,798 cotton bales of 400 lbs. each were ginned and pressed during the current season as against 1,221 in the last season. It is said that this season has given the highest produce of cotton ever since the factory was started some 30 years ago.

Electric Power House.

205. The Power House continued to give good service to all concerned during the year which was mainly due to the competency of Mr. Rathore, the Electrical Engineer-in-charge. No full use of the energy generated is yet made and the Proprietor Seth is advised to start some subsidiary industrial concerns which could be to the benefit of all.

Village Uplift.

206. The number of Village Panchayat Courts stands at 16 at the close of the year under report. All these Panchayats taken together have a jurisdiction over 141 villages to decide petty civil, criminal and miscellaneous matters. It is noteworthy that some of the Panchayats have begun to take keen interest in the discharge of their duties. Decent people are coming forward for nomination in their areas. In some places, a spirit of party feeling is evinced and some people demand that Panchas from their party should also be taken up. General instructions to district Village Uplift Officers are that, where party feelings are predominant, as far as possible, non-party men should be appointed as 'Panchas', to avoid want of confidence in the body as a whole. They are warned that the body is meant to promote feelings of friendliness rather than to work with a revengeful spirit.

Pensions.

207. There were 99 pensioners on the pension list at the commencement of the year; out of which 8 either died or had their right terminated on the disappearance of the conditions on which they were granted maintenance. 3 new pensioners were added to the list during the year, thus making a total of 94 pensioners at the close of the year. The amount for pension and provident fund provided in the Budget during the year was Rs. 9,500 as against Rs. 9,000 in the last year. Though the benefits of pension are extended to the wider range—widows and minors of deceased servants being provided with maintenance allowances—, it is under the contemplation of the Darbar that some well-defined pension and gratuity Rules should be framed so that State servants may well know in advance what their future rights will be if they work honestly and faithfully.

Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Saheb Mansinghji Club.

208. The Club started under the auspicious name of the great personality during his life-time, is progressing very well under the aegis of His Highness the Maharawatji Saheb Bahadur. Its financial position is steadily improving in these days. It is noteworthy that the members take more interest in In-door games rather than Out-door ones.

Partabgarh State History.

209. The compilation of the History of the Partabgarh State was entrusted to Mahamahopadhyaya Rai Bahadur Dr. Hirachand Ojha D. Litt., a well known Historian of Rajputana, some five years ago. It is a matter of gratification to remark that Dr. Ojha could complete the work during the year in spite of his indifferent health and old age. 500 copies were printed and published. The cost of the entire work borne by the State has been Rs. 6,410/-

Foundation Ceremony of Shreeman Yuvraj Shree Mansinghji Anathashram.

210. Her Highness the Senior Maji Sahiba was contemplating for some time past to commemorate the name of the late lamented Shreeman Yuvraj Shree Mansinghji. To reduce the sufferings of the poor and helpless people of the State she decided to construct the said Ashram out of her pocket. It was on the morning of the 15th of December 1940 that Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Saheb Shree Colonel Sadulsinghji Bakadur C. V. O. of Bikaner very kindly laid the foundation stone of the Ashram during his visit to Partabgarh on the happy occasion of the birth of Shreeman Maharajkumar Saheb.

His Highness while requesting the Maharaj Kumar Saheb to lay the foundation stone of this philanthropic work expressed a sense of genuine pleasure and said that this happy occasion will always remind him of the intimate relationship which has bound the Ruling Houses of Bikaner and Partabgarh. Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Saheb of Bikaner while performing the ceremony expressed his genuine feeling of joy in a short speech which is reproduced below:-

“ It is indeed most affectionate and kind of Your Highness to ask me to lay the Foundation Stone of the “ Shreeman Yuvraj Shree Man Singhji Anathashram ” and I deem it an honour that this happy task has fallen to my lot. The Ashram perpetuates the memory of my beloved Uncle and Your Highness’ august Father the late Maharaj Kumar Shree Mansinghji Bahadur and it is a matter of much gratification and pleasure to me that I should be thus associated with this meritorious and philanthropic project which will not only keep alive the memory of one so revered and loved by me but one who was so esteemed and respected by all.

I deeply value and whole heartedly reciprocate the feelings of affection that Your Highness has given expression to and that have prompted you to ask me to perform this Ceremony today. I have ever cherished the warmest feelings of love and affection for you, my dearest Bhai, and all members of my Maternal Family who have always been very near and dear to my heart intimately allied as our two houses are by ties of such close relationship. You can therefore imagine the very genuine and intense pleasure that I derive at this moment to be in your midst and through God's Grace to be enabled to offer you personally my warmest felicitations on the auspicious birth of my dear Nephew - an event which Partabgarh and we all had been praying for so many years. I further join you most fervently in the prayer that the present feelings of personal love and affection subsisting between us should not only continue unabated but be more firmly cemented with the advent of time.

May I take this opportunity of expressing my deep sense of gratitude to Your Highness and all members of the ~~Ruling~~ Royal Family for the great hospitality that has been extended to me and for all the love and affection with which I have been treated in my Maternal Home which has touched the innermost core of my heart.

I offer you, my dearest Bhai, and Shree Mamiji Saheba, my warmest congratulations on your noble thought to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and the depressed among your people, and I wish every success to the new Institution which you are endowing today.

May God shower His Choicest blessings upon the young ^{Maharajah Kumar} Prince and you all, is my devout prayer.

With these few words I am happy to perform the Ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the Anathashram."

Prathistha Utsave of Temple.

211. Pratishtha Utsava of the temple built by Shreemati Chhota Maji Saheba and dedicated to Shree Murlidharji commenced on 26th June 1941, and was completed on 2nd July 1941. Their Highnesses the Maharaja Sahebs of Dhrangadhra and Jhalawar graced the sacred ceremony with their presence.

War Committee.

212. The War Committee which was constituted early in June 1940 under the Presidentship of Tribhovandas J. Raja, Esqr., M. A., LL. B., the Dewan of the State, continued to work zealously. A review of the Causes and progress of the War and why it was imperative to defeat Nazism, their associates and all that they stand for, was given by the War secretary, in a written speech which was freely distributed among the public.

213. The Committee gives wide publicity to cultural articles and other War literature received from the Political Department. Big Posters and other articles of interest are displayed in public places which attract the attention of the Public on the thorough-fares.

214. The amount contributed by the State and the Public up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 24,172/5/- of which Rs. 21,422/14/3 were sent as under to the proper quarters and Rs. 2,749/6/9 were balance on hand in the State Treasury at the close of the year.

1. Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund.	Silver Trinkets weighing 727 tolas	Rs. 458/-
2. His Excellency the Viceroy's war Purposes Fund.	...	Rs. 10,000/-
3. For Air Craft Production £ 500.	Rs. 6,689/14/3	
4. For giving suitable relief to the dependents of Indian soldiers, Seamen or Airmen, who may have died or may have received injuries while fighting for His Majesty the King Emperor during the present war.	...	Rs. 1,000/-
5. For a fully equipped Ambulance Car to be utilised in any theatre of War where His Magesty's Indian Forces are fighting with the enemy.	Rs. 3,275/-	

Motor Spirit Rationing Order.

215. The Partabgarh State Motor Spirit Rationing Order 1941 was promulgated in the State under Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules on the lines of the British India Motor Spirit Rationing Order.

Conclusion.

216. While thanking the officers and their subordinate staff, I desire to place on record my special appreciation of the services of two of my principal collaborators. Shah Manak Lal B. A., LL. B., who combines the offices of Naib Dewan with those of District & Sessions and Small Causes Court Judge, has been doing his very best to keep the work of the Mahakma Khas despatched with exemplary efficiency. Babu Mohanlal Agrawal B. A., LL. B., who combines the duties of District & First Class Magistrate and Civil Sub-Judge, has been doing everything in his power to dispense justice strictly according to law irrespective of personalities. My debt of gratitude to both these officers, who have been maintaining a high standard of judicial rectitude, is very great and I have great pleasure in giving public expression to this feeling.

217. Mr. H. C. Sogani, B. Sc., LL. B., Advocate, Ajmer, who is working as High Court Judge, deserves a still higher appreciation. His quiet and unassuming nature, combined with a high degree of judicial acumen and impartiality, have earned for him a place of special affection and esteem in the hearts of the general public.

Tribhovandas J. Raja.

Dewan, Partabgarh State.

10-8-1942.



APPENDIX I.

List of Officials in the Partabgarh State during the year 1940-41.

(Samvat year 1997).

Name of officials.	Appointment.	Remarks.
1. Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, M. A., LL. B.	Dewan.	
2. Shah Manaklal B. A., LL. B.	Naib Dewan.	
3. Shah Mannalal.	Kamdar Khasgi.	
4. Mr. Pheerozeshaw Fardoonji.	Private Secretary to His Highness.	
5. Mr. Hemchandra Sogani B. Sc., LL. B., Advocate High Court.	High Court Judge.	
6. Shah Manaklal, B. A., LL. B.	District & Sessions Judge.	
7. Babu Mohanlal Agrawal, B. A, LL. B.	Civil & Criminal Judge.	
8. Babu Shyamswaroop.	Revenue officer.	Till 15-4-41.
9. Lala Piarelal.	Do	From 8-5-41.
10. Shah Amritlal.	State Accountant.	
11. Munshi Fatehlal.	Treasury officer.	
12. Mr. W. G. Kale, B. A.	Educational ,,	
13. Maharaj Balwant Singh.	Superintendent of Customs and Excise.	
14. Dhabhai Motiji.	Forest Officer.	
15. Dr. Jiwanlal P. Parekh, L. M. & s. (Bom.)	Medical Officer.	
16. Dr. Gopinath, L. C. P. & s. (cal.)	Palace Physician.	
17. Dr. Miss V. R. Modak, L. C. P. & s. (Bom.)	Lady Doctor-in-charge Shree Bhuvneshwari-Devi Zenana Hospital.	
18. Purohit Jagdishlal.	Superintendent of Police.	
19. Mr. Natwarlal Jha.	Officer-in-charge Public Works Department.	Till 31-7-41.
20. Mr. Chandmal, B. A., LL. B.	Secretary Municipal committee.	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Partabgarh State during the year 1940-41.

	Description.	Remarks.
1.	The Indian Penal Code, (Act VI. of 1860.)	
2.	The Criminal Procedure Code, (Act V of 1898.)	
3.	The Civil Procedure Code, (Act V of 1908.)	
4.	The Indian Evidence Act, (I of 1872.)	
5.	The Indian Limitation Act, (IX of 1908.)	
6.	The Indian Stamp Act, (II of 1899.)	
7.	The Indian Court Fees Act, (VII of 1870.)	
8.	The Indian Registration Act, (XVI of 1908.)	
9.	The Indian Contract Act, (XVI of 1872.)	
10.	The Specific Relief Act, (I of 1877.)	
11.	The Public Gambling Act, (III of 1867.)	
12.	The Indian Police Act, (V of 1861.)	
13.	The Defence of India Act & Rules.	
14.	The Foreigners Registration Act and Rules.	
15.	Probate and Administration Act.	
16.	The Indian Succession Act.	
17.	The Guardians and Wards Act, (VIII of 1890.)	
18.	The Whipping Act, (IV of 1909.)	
19.	The Legal Practitioners Act, (XVIII of 1879.)	
20.	The Negotiable Instruments Act, (XXVI of 1881.)	
21.	Law of Torts.	
22.	Boilers Inspection Act.	
23.	The U. P. Jail Manual.	
24.	The U. P. High Court Rules and Orders for the Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts.	
25.	The Criminal Tribes Act, (VI of 1914) and Rules for the reclamation of Criminal Tribes, Rajputana and Central India.	
26.	The Bombay Abkari Act, (V of 1878.)	
27.	The U. P. Registration Manual.	
28.	The Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha Rules.	

APPENDIX II.

Continued.

	Description.	Remarks.
29.	Kalambandi Umravan.	
30.	Court of Wards Rules.	
31.	The Revenue Code.	
32.	Patwari and Kannugo Rules.	
33.	Rules regarding the concessions granted to cultivators and others on land improvement made with or without the aid of Taccavi Loans.	
34.	The Forest Rules.	
35.	The Customs Rules.	
36.	Kine House Rules.	
37.	Hackney Carriage Rules.	
38.	Treasure Trove Rules.	
39.	Shikar Rules.	
40.	Motor Rules.	
41.	The Partabgarh Municipal Act.	
42.	Partabgarh State Law relating to opium and other intoxicating drugs.	
43.	Rules relating to Registration of Arms.	
44.	Rules regulating the sale of gun-powder.	
45.	Rules relating to registration of cycles.	
46.	Rules prohibiting slaughter of cows.	
47.	Rules regulating the evacuation of leased houses in possession of tenants having left State territory.	
48.	Rules prohibiting the slaughter of she-goats.	
49.	The Ginning Factory Rules.	
50.	The Kanthal Gram Panchayat Act.	



APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and Discipline of the Police Force for the year 1940-41,
(Samvat 1997).

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the working of the police in the Partabgarh State with reference to the accused involved in all Cognizable Crimes for the year 1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

Police Stations.	No. of accused under arrest at the close of the past year.	No. of accused under Police of the past year.	Either under Police custody or judicial lock up or on bail.	No. of accused arrested in the present year.	Total number of column No. 2 and 3.	Persons released u/s 169 Cr. P. C.	No. of accused released before Magistrate by the Magistrate before trial.	No. of persons tried out in the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	No. of accused pending trial at the close of the year.	No. of accused pending remaind trial at the close of the year.	Remarks.	Close of the year.
Kotwali	51	139	190	39	12	89	71	18	50	15	...	...	...	...
Saklathali	12	41	53	5	4	29	21	8	15	7	...	...	...	...
Deogarh	16	47	63	14	2	40	22	18	12	1	11	20	1	...
Th. Dhamotar.	27	25	52	8	1	31	19	12	1	1	...	...	...	...
Th. Arnaud	7	19	26	...	...	19	13	6	7	2	...	...	...	...
Th. Raipur	16	9	25	...	...	4	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	...
Th. Achlaoda...	...	3	3	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Th. Salamgarh.	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Th. Sakhtali...	1	38	39	...	...	18	12	1	1	25	1	...	...	...
Th. Bardia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	131	323	454	67	19	228	163	65	106	34			

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX C
Statement showing the Investigation and disposal of all Cognizable Crimes for the year 1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries made with reference to all cognizable crimes for the year 1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Value of stolen property.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of recoveries with reference to property stolen.	Remarks.
257	90	17,127/-	4,869/-	28%	6

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Purnabagh State during the year 1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons dealt with						Persons disposed of.						Remarks.				
		Present year.	Present year.	Arrested by Police.	Arrested in end of the last year.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.			
	1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Raj Sabha.	18	16	2	14	...	..	...	...	...	25	16	...	7	9	...	...	...	...
Faujdari Court.	259	230	75	143	89	20	...	..	..	377	328	61	84	112	14	28	29	
Revenue office (2nd class Magistracy).	146	105	63	77	51	68	...	...	...	236	259	48	38	81	...	6	86	
Total.	423	351	140	234	140	88	...	...	...	638	603	109	129	202	14	34	115	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the results of appeals and revisions against decisions passed by criminal courts in the Partabgarh State during the year 1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

Tribunals.	Number of persons and cases.										Remarks.			
	Applications rejected.			Sentences.			Proceedings quashed.			Referred.		Further enquiry etc., ordered.		
	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
High Court.	20	...	...	23	13	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Court.	11	...	...	12	8	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
District Magistrate's Court.	4	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---
Total.	35	2	2	35	21	...	...	7	7	...	1	1	1	3

APPENDIX IX.

Civil Work. Nature and value of suits on the original side filed and disposed of by the various courts in the Partabgarh State during the year 1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

Tribunals	Filed during the year or received by transfer or remand.	Pending from preceding year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Classification of suits filed during the year 1940-41.						Disposal of suits.						Remarks.	
						Nature of suits.			Valuation of suits in column 14.			Otherwise disposed of.			Value.				
						1939-40.	1940-41.	1940-40.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1939-40.	Average duration of suits in days.	
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	27
Civil Judge.	77	103	142	105	219	208	116	113	103	95	14022/	36	39	30	10	20	8	1	48
Small Causes Court.	168	169	567	471	735	640	566	488	169	152	24261/	..	471	..	403	68	...	...	163
Total.	245	272	709	576	954	848	682	601	272	247	33283/	36	510	30	413	88	8	1	36047/ 435

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work. Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Paratabgarh State for the year 1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the result of Civil Appeals instituted and disposed of in the various courts of the Partabgarh State during the year 1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and lock-ups in the Partabgarh State during the year 1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Remaining from last year.						Admitted during the year.	Present.	Past year.	Present year.	Daily average.	Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total.	Past.	Present.	Past year.	Present year.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.	
		2	3	4	5	6	7														
Partabgarh	...	1	31	91	207	122	39	30	40	478 ² /-	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11	12	11

APPENDIX XIII.

Register of documents in the Partabgarh State during the year 1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year 1940-41,
(Samvat 1997).

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgages.	...	65	28,701/-	244/8	80	42,071/-	305/- 0/0
Sale deeds.	...	48	24,361/-	181/8	54	29,039/12/3	344/- 9/9
Wills.	...	15	4,298/-	65/8	12	1,171/- 0/0	53/- 8/0
Money bonds.	...	1	2,000/-	4/-	1	700/- 0/0	3/- 8/0
Miscellaneous.	...	14	7,677/-	72/-	27	19,807/- 0/0	106/- 1/3
Total.	...	143	67,037/-	567/8	174	92,788/12/3	812/11/0
Expenditure.	...			228/6			265/- 1/6
Net profit.	...			339/2			547/- 9/6

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the revenue of the Partabgarh State for the year

1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

No.	Major Heads of Income.	Budget estimate for 1940-41.	Actuals for 1940-41.	Actuals for 1939-40.	Remarks.
A. ORDINARY.					
1.	Land revenue ...	2,28,000	2,32,396	2,31,647	
2.	Tribute from Jagirdars ...	23,000	23,505	21,139	
3.	Customs ...	1,47,000	1,96,081	1,57,771	
4.	Judicial ...	15,500	18,666	16,431	
5.	Excise ...	95,500	92,959	1,05,486	
6.	Rents and sales ...	2,000	6,045	4,129	
7.	Court of Wards ...	750	920	950	
8.	Walter-krit Committee ...	750	74	53	
9.	Printing Press ...	600	787	888	
10.	Forest ...	13,500	13,428	14,752	
11.	Gardens ...	300	361	407	
12.	Miscellaneous ...	2,500	3,839	4,069	
13.	Road-Tax ...	7,000	9,087	7,141	
14.	Tila (Succession) ...	600	732	608	
Total		5,37,000	5,98,880	5,65,471	
B. EXTRA-ORDINARY.					
1.	Taccavi ...	1,500	1,820	2,022	
2.	Refund ...	2,000	3,048	3,131	
3.	Realisation of loans ...	10,500	25,435	20,307	
4.	Interests ...	500	413	604	
5.	Incidental ...	1,500	2,775	1,667	
Total ...		16,000	33,491	27,731	
Grand Total ...		5,53,000	6,32,371	5,93,202	

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Partabgarh State for the year
1940-41, (Samvat, 1997).

No.	Heads of expenditure.	Budget estimate for 1940-41.	Actuals for 1940-41.	Actuals for 1939-40.	Remarks.
A. ORDINARY.					
1.	Khasgi	60,100	60,100	60,100	
	Raj Family	78,600	78,225	70,782	
2.	Government Tribute	27,500	27,500	27,500	
3.	Mahakmakhas	17,500	17,256	15,125	
4.	Record Office	1,400	1,383	1,189	
5.	Accounts Office	3,120	3,140	3,159	
6.	Revenue Department	31,110	23,618	24,090	
7.	Treasury	2,200	2,271	2,138	
8.	Customs Department	12,790	12,470	12,023	
9.	Judicial Department	18,050	17,215	17,496	
10.	Police Department	62,600	58,685	57,981	
11.	Public Works Depart.	43,100	48,480	39,356	
12.	Medical Department	13,960	13,639	12,679	
13.	Education Department	27,650	27,056	26,072	
14.	Forest Department	6,660	6,781	6,232	
15.	Excise Department	4,290	3,472	4,051	
16.	Court of Wards	890	888	904	
17.	Pensions	9,500	9,324	9,255	
18.	Post and Telephones	1,180	1,236	1,341	
19.	Contributions	1,300	1,299	890	
20.	Walterkrit Committee	100	93	98	
21.	Printing Press	2,000	2,189	1,771	
22.	Gardens	5,080	4,418	5,144	
	Nigran Karkhane Jat:-				
	(a) Office Establishment.	1,690	1,712	1,799	
	(b) Stables	19,000	20,451	20,509	
	(c) Guests	11,000	21,550	13,713	
	(d) Farrashkhana	13,180	16,690	12,582	
	(e) Silehkhana	3,900	4,287	2,652	
	(f) Motor Cars	14,300	23,296	35,447	
	(g) Festivals	8,750	9,990	10,429	
	(h) Charity	4,000	3,840	3,782	
	(i) Chobdar & Chaprasis.	1,100	1,087	1,174	

APPENDIX XVI.

Continued.

No.	Heads of expenditure.	Budget estimate for 1940-41.	Actuals for 1940-41.	Actuals for 1939-40.	Remarks.
23.	Sadavarat ...	1,500	1,496	1,500	
24.	Dixaguru ...	360	360	360	
25.	Incidental:-				
	(a) Tours ...		9,717	19,505	
	(b) Grants and Donations ...		1,232	1,316	
	(c) Compilation of History ...	28,500	3,480	1,500	
	(d) Ceremonials ...		1,409	3,116	
	(e) Political ...		1,915	2,900	
	(f) Departmental ...		...	5,452	
	(g) Medical ...		10,723	10,987	
	(h) Baisaheb's betrothal.		4,670	...	
	(i) Miscellaneous ...		3,824	1,970	
	Total ...	5,37,960	5,62,367	5,50,064	
	B. EXTRA-ORDINARY.				
1.	(a) Taccavi ...	2,000	2,125	1,718	
	(b) Loans ...	7,250	34,053	44,289	
2.	Refunds ...	2,490	2,429	3,013	
3.	Payment of debt ...	...	2,567	1,504	
4.	War Contribution ...	...	2,500	10,000	
5.	Celebrations connected with birth ceremony of Shreeman Maharaj Kumar Saheb ...	...	12,456	41,654	
6.	Census ...	3,000	2,643	...	
	Total ...	14,740	58,773	1,02,178	
	Grand Total ...	5,52,700	6,21,140	6,52,242	

APPENDIX XVII.

Receipts and expenditure of the Deogarh and Partabgarh Municipalities in the Partabgarh State during the year 1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

Heads of income.	Receipts during the year.		Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 30th September, 1941.	Remarks.		
	Past.	Present.	Total of column 2 and 4.	Past				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Municipal cess (Chungi).	...	13,784/8/3	16,858/5/9	34,866/12/8	12,425/0/11			
Municipal Taxes.	12,810/13/11	412/6/9	424/5/0	22,441/11/9				
Slaughter House.	...	334/8/0	480/4/0	15,684/11/7				
Miscellaneous.	...	3,269/5/1	4,293/2/0					
Total.		17,800/12/1	22,055/14/9					

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Partabgarh State during the year 1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

No.	Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.					Remaining under treatment.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absented.	Died.		
1.	Shree Raghunāth Hospital, Partabgarh.	20,645	96	69	20	2	2	3	65
2.	Shree Bhuvneshwari Devi Zenana Hospital, Partabgarh.	7,535	331	292	22	3	6	...	8
3.	Deogarh Dispensary.	5,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Travelling Dispensary.	1,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya.	8,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XIX.

Vital statistics of the Partabgarh State for the year 1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

Name.	Population.		Present year.		First year.		Present year.		First year.		Present year.		First year.		Present year.		First year.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Present year.	First year.	Present year.	First year.
Partabgarh.	91,986	2,031	2,110	79	2,073	1,693	...	380	26·52	22·9	27·07	18·4						

APPENDIX XX.

Particulars as to the Schools in the Partabgarh State for the year 1940-41, (Samvat 1997).

Number of Schools.	Present year.	Description of Schools.		Number of pupils on roll.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.							
1	1	Pinhey Nobles' High School, Partabgarh.	"	225	247	196	219	15,763/-		
1	1	Raij Vern, School.	"	275	287	235	237	2,843/-		
1	1	Shreeman Yuvra� Mansinghji- Girl School.	"	266	258	139	109	1,800/-		
1	1	Sanskrit Pathshala.	"	37	36	25	23	1,310/-		
1	1	Deogerh Vern. School.	...	27	22	17	18	127/-		
1	1	Village Schools.	...	568	618	390	415	3,238/-		
20	20	Jagir Schools.	...	355	282	...	182	21	...	
13	12	Harajan Pathshala, Partabgarh.	...	41	35	...	120/-	...	....
1	1	Local Pathshalas.	"	743	713	...	...	...	...
12	11									

